FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Khrushchev Modifies Line

Says Peaceful Revolt Possible

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev told the opening session of the 20th Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow Feb. 14 that Communist strength made war with capitalist "imperialism" no longer inevitable.

The Congress was the Soviet CP's first since 1952, when Joseph Stalin was alive. [See Vol. XII, p. 326D1]

Khrushchev's speech, which lasted 7 hrs., forecast the communizing of capitalist states through parliamentary processes, although he warned that violent means must be employed where force was used to resist a change to communism. He also promised Soviet workers that a 7-hr. working day would emerge under the next 5-yr. plan in the USSR and that their wages & housing would be improved.

Denies War Inevitable

Khrushchev implied that recent world developments, including the advent of atomic weapons, had made obsolete the "Marxist-Leninist premise which says that while imperialism exists wars are inevitable." He said: "The reactionary forces . . . of the capitalist monopolies will continue to strive for war gambles & aggression" as long as they exist, but "now there are powerful social & political [Soviet-bloc] forces, commanding serious means capable of preventing the unleashing of war by the imperialists" or of "delivering a slashing rebuff" to "imperialists" who "try to start it."

In other key passages of his speech, Khrushchev said:

On World Revolution—"It is ridiculous to think that revolutions are made to order. When we say that in the competition between . . . capitalism & socialism, socialism will triumph, this by no means implies that the victory will be reached by armed intervention" by "the Socialist countries." The world's working people "will sooner or later" move toward a Socialist society "after seeing for themselves the advantages that communism holds out." "We have always asserted . . . that the establishment of a new social order in any country is [an] internal affair."

"The enemies are fond of depicting us, Leninists, as supporters of violence always & in all circumstances." While "we recognize the necessity for the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society into Socialist society . . . there are different forms of social revolution and the allegation that we recognize force & civil war as the only way of transforming society does not correspond to reality." Acuteness of the struggle would depend "not so much on the proletariat as on the extent of the resistance put up by the exploiters." "Of course, in countries where capitalism is still strong and where it controls an enormous military & police machine, the serious resistance of the reactionary forces is inevitable" and "the transition to socialism [in such countries] will proceed amid conditions of an acute class revolutionary struggle." But there had arisen "the possibility of employing the parliamentary form for the transition to socialism. For the Russian Bolsheviks . . . this way was excluded." Since then, "radical changes have taken place," allowing "an approach to this question from another angle." "Socialism has become a great magnetizing force" and is "really conquering the minds of all toiling mankind."

On East-West Coexistence—"Peaceful coexistence" is gaining "increasingly wider international recognition," Khrushchev said. "Indeed, there are only 2 ways: either peaceful coexistence, or the most devastating war in history. There is no 3d alternative." But countries with "differing social systems cannot just simply exist side by side." "There must be progress to better relations, to stronger confidence among them, to cooperation."

On CP Strength, 7-Hr. Day

Khrushchev reported that Soviet CP membership had reached 7,215,505 as of Feb. 1, with 6,795,896 "regular members & 419,609 candidate members." That was "nearly treble the membership at the time of the 18th Congress & 330,000 more than" during the 19th Congress in 1952, he said.

Khrushchev confirmed that a 7-hr. work day would be introduced under the 6th Soviet 5-yr. plan starting this year. Persons between 16 & 18 yrs. old would have a 6-hr. day, he said. [See p. 22G2]

USSR Names New Interior Min.

The USSR announced Feb. 1 that Moscow Deputy Mayor N. P. Dudorov had been named to succeed Gen. Sergei N. Kruglov as Interior Min. No explanation was given. Kruglov succeeded the executed Lavrenti P. Beria as Interior Min. in 1953, but Kruglov lost control of the Soviet secret police to Gen. Ivan V. Serov in Apr. 1954. [See p. 30F3; Vol. XIV, 142E1]

(The legal journal *Soviet State & Law* confirmed Feb. 9 that the secret MVD tribunal was abolished in 1953. The tribunal handled mostly political cases & was able to condemn persons to forced-labor camps without trial.)

(The USSR announced Dec. 28, 1955 that Uzbek SSR Premier Nuritdin Mukhitdinov would succeed Amin Irmatovich Niyazov as first secy. of the CP in Uzbek, visited Dec. 19 by Bulganin & Khrushchev.) [See Vol. XV, p. 413B1]

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Burgess, Maclean in USSR

Conjecture over the whereabouts of Guy Burgess & Donald Maclean, senior members of the British Forgn. Office who disappeared in May 1951, was ended Feb. 11 when they held a news conference in a Moscow hotel room.

They issued a joint statement that they had gone to the USSR to contribute "to a policy aimed at achieving greater mutual understanding between the Soviet Union & the West, having become convinced . . . that neither British nor, still more, American policy at that time was seriously pursuing this object."

(When they disappeared in 1951, Maclean was head of the Forgn. Office's American Dept. and Burgess had been recalled as 2d secy. in the Brit-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

Week in Headlines

International

Khrushchev told Soviet CP Congress Reds could revolutionize countries without "inevitable" war.

British ex-diplomats Burgess, Maclean made appearance in Moscow.

U.S. acted to keep weather balloons from drifting into USSR.

Russia warned Western Big 3 against sending troops to Mid-East.

Britain agreed to Malayan self-government.

United States

President's doctors reported his recovery from heart attack apparently sufficient to permit his serving 2d term.

Asst. AF Secy. Gardner resigned in dispute over missiles program.

President asked Congress to admit 65,000 more immigrants a yr.

Special Senate committee investigated Sen. Case's complaint against natural-gas bill supporter.

Senate Agriculture Com. approved rigid farm-price supports.

Nixon denied he called Truman, Stevenson "traitors."

Suspended Negro student sued for court order to force Alabama U. trustees to reinstate her.

Died: baseball's Connie Mack.

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ish Embassy in Washington [see Vol. XI, p. 189N]. Maclean's U.S.-born wife Melinda, disappeared in Switzerland with their 3 children in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 316B3]. The mothers of Burgess & Mrs. Maclean subsequently had received letters from them.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 427F2; XIV, 283A3]

Britons Tell Their Stories

The Burgess-Maclean press conference Feb. 11 was opened only to correspondents for the Soviet Tass news agency & CP newspaper *Pravda*, London *Sunday Times* correspondent Richard Hughes & Reuters correspondent Sidney Weiland. Burgess & Maclean told their stories in a prepared statement and did not answer questions about their present activities. The British correspondents said they appeared to be well & at ease during the 5-min. meeting.

The Burgess-Maclean statement said they were ending "doubts & speculation as to our present whereabouts & our former activity" because the mystery had "hitherto been used & may again be used by the opponents of Anglo-Soviet mutual understanding." They denied a British Forgn. Office charge made in Sept. 1955 that they had been Soviet spies long before their disappearance [see Vol. XV, p. 310G2]. They said they had been Communists while students at Cambridge but "ceased our political activities" on joining the Forgn. Office — "because . . . we wrongly presumed that, being in the service of the state, we could more than anywhere else put into practice our ideas." As logic to support their assertion they never had been Soviet agents, they asserted, "There can be no doubt that no agent would leave the Forgn. Office on his own initiative."

In outlining the diplomatic records of each man, the statement said:

Maclean—He found himself "part of the machine which, with the exception of the [World War II] period, was pursuing a policy unacceptable" not only to himself "but also to many others." He was "by no means the only one in the Forgn. Office to express before the war his negative attitude toward Britain's foreign policy," particularly toward Ethiopia, Spain & the Munich compromise. After the war it became "increasingly difficult to find anyone ready to think of something else than the Communist menace, to understand the senselessness & danger of American policy in the Far East & Europe." He found himself shadowed & wiretapped by British security agents in May 1951, decided to skip the country, enlisted Burgess' aid in making his plans to outwit the police and was joined in the flight by Burgess.

Burgess—He had never concealed his Communist views while working for the BBC, Forgn. Office, secret service or counter-espionage MI-5* and "was increasingly alarmed by the post-war character" of Anglo-American policy. He had decided before his meeting with Maclean in May 1951 to quit the diplomatic service, then learned that the Forgn. Office had decided to remove him from the diplomatic service.

Burgess & Maclean said their "life in the Soviet Union convinced us we took . . . the correct decision."

Lloyd Sees Soviet Deceit

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons Feb. 13 that the Burgess-Maclean episode showed "how difficult it is to establish relations of mutual trust which the Soviet Union professes so much to desire." Lloyd said that his predecessor, Harold Macmillan, had asked Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov for information about the missing diplomats during the Big 4 foreign ministers' meeting in Oct. 1955, but Molotov was "quite unable to provide any" [see Vol. XV, p. 373D1]. Lloyd noted that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had told Laborite MP Harold Wilson Jan. 12 that he had "not heard anything" of Burgess & Maclean from any Soviet officials. "Nor have I met them," Khrushchev was quoted as saying. [See p. 26A1]

In speculating on the reason for the Soviet disclosure at this time, Lloyd said the Russians may wish to "create distrust & drive a wedge" between the U. S. & Britain after the "close accord" reached by Lloyd & Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden in Washington. "If that is the explanation, they will not succeed," Lloyd said. [See pp. 41B1, 25D3]

(On his return to London from Canada Feb. 9, Eden said: "The only difference that persists between us & the U.S. on China policy is in respect of the off-shore islands." Britain reportedly felt that the Chinese Nationalists should abandon Quemoy & Matsu Islands to broaden the area between them & the Communists.) [See pp. 41G3, 42G1]

Lloyd also suggested that the emergence of Burgess & Maclean was an attempt to avoid "awkward questions" by British officials during the visit of Khrushchev & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin to London next April. [See Vol. XV, p. 247B2]

USSR Vs. Weather Balloons

The U.S. "provisionally" halted the launching of weather ballons from Fed. (West) Germany & Turkey Feb. 8 because of Soviet objections expressed in notes to the U.S. & Turkey Feb. 5.

The Soviet note to the U.S. said the "launching of these spheres into Soviet airspace by U.S. military organs" violated (a) "Soviet airspace," (b) the "universally accepted principle of international law that every state has full & exclusive sovereignty" in "airspace over its territory," and (c) the UN Charter and was "incompatible with normal relations among states."

In addition, the Soviet note said, "U.S. organizations are continuing to launch" into Soviet airspace "spheres with ballast consisting of pamphlets & propaganda" hostile to the USSR.

(Leaflet balloons were launched from West Germany by Radio Free Europe, a privately-financed affiliate of the Free Europe Com.) [See Vol. XV, p. 421E-G2]

U.S., Turkey Publish Replies

The U.S. reply of Feb. 8 said there was "apparent confusion between a publicized meteorological operation & previous Soviet allegations" regarding propaganda balloons. The American note to Moscow said the weather balloons were connected with a project, announced in detail Jan. 8 in Washington, to conduct a meteorological survey by sending up instrument-carrying balloons in several parts of the world, but mostly in the U.S. At least one balloon traced by its radio signals was said to have floated across the U.S., Atlantic Ocean & Eurasia into the Pacific Jan. 8-20.

The U.S. told Russia that the balloon project was yielding "much valuable scientific information" and might "contribute substantially to the forthcoming Intl. Geophysical Year programs" [see p. 20A2]. Russia was asked, "in the interest of scientific research," to honor a request inscribed on equipment in the balloons and return to the U.S. any instruments it had recovered from them. The note to Moscow said the balloons were no hazard to air traffic. It offered the Russians further explanation of "safety measures incorporated in the project" but said that, "to avoid misunderstanding," the U.S. would "seek to avoid the launching of additional balloons which, on the basis of known data, might transit the USSR."

A Turkish reply to the USSR Feb. 10 said the Soviet protest was a "surprise" and that Turkey had cooperated with the U.S. on the weather project for some time.

The USAF announced Feb. 6 it had launched 4,000 balloons the past 4 yrs., 500 the past month (including 200 launched from "Scotland & other places in Europe") as part of Operation Moby Dick, a world-wide meteorological survey. It said the plastic balloons ranged from 30 to 120 ft. in diameter, could sail around the world in prevailing westerly air streams in the upper air, contained cameras to photograph their panel instruments & weather phenomena such as cloud formations. The USAF said an aneroid barometer control automatically destroyed the balloon and caused its instrument-bearing gondola to parachute to earth if the craft did not rise above 30,000 feet within 35 minutes, and that the balloons also could be grounded by radio signals.

The State Dept. reportedly objected to the USAF's disclosures and asked that all newsmen's queries about the balloons be directed to the State Dept. But AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles, in another USAF statement on the matter Feb. 11, charged Russia with "abnormal sensitivity" about a "research project . . . openly under way throughout much of the world" and with "attempting to develop it into a diplomatic incident." He said there had been "no known incident" of a balloon-plane collision in the "many years" that the AF had released the balloons in the U.S.

Russians Display Balloons

The Soviet Forgn. Ministry staged an elaborate news conference in Moscow Feb. 9 to display about 50 of the American balloons it said were intercepted over Soviet territory. A Soviet Army colonel said the balloons could carry anything from "Christmas presents" to "insects & bacterial disease."

* The Forgn. Office denied Feb. 13 that Burgess ever served with MI-5, the counter-espionage branch of British military intelligence.

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Forgn. Ministry Press Chief Leonid F. Ilyichev said the balloons were part of the U.S. "policy of going to the brink of war." [See p. 42D3]

Hungary Protests Balloons

Hungary said in a note to the U.S. Feb. 8 that U.S. propaganda balloons had caused 3 Hungarian air crashes & the deaths of 2 pilots. Czechoslovakian officials said Feb. 8 that Radio Free Europe's balloons may have caused the Czech airliner crash fatal to 22 persons Jan. 18. [See p. 32B3]

'Ike' on Bulganin Notes

Questioned about his correspondence with Soviet Premier Bulganin, U.S. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Feb. 8: "As long as we keep up a correspondence that is not bitter in tone, and is not just mere denunication of the other, there is always some faint hope that something may grow out of it." [See p. 42A2]

MIDDLE EAST

Reds Warn West on Mid-East

A Soviet Forgn. Ministry statement Feb. 13 warned the U.S., Britain & France that their sending of troops to the Middle East would be "clearly contrary to the interest of strengthening peace" and would "make even more difficult the possibility of setting disputed issues." The Soviet said the sending of foreign troops "without the consent of the interested states & without the sanction of the UN Security Council . . . would be a gross violation of the UN Charter & of the state sovereignty of a whole number of countries." The Soviet statement noted that there had been "frequent reports that certain states" intend to move troops to the Mid-East and "these reports have not been denied."

(Pres. Eisenhower had told his news conference Feb. 8: "Everything than I can constitutionally do will be done to prevent the outbreak of hostilities" in the Middle East. His statement heightened speculation in Washington that he might ask Congress for stand-by authority to use armed forces in the Middle East, as he had done in the Taiwan [Formosa] situation in 1955.) [See Vol. XV, p. 34D1]

The Soviet statement Feb. 13 criticized current U.S.-British-French talks on the Middle East as a "separatist" measure "outside the UN." The talks "cannot fail to constitute a threat to peace & security . . . and also cannot fail to violate the independence & sovereignty" of the Middle Eastern countries, the USSR said. The USSR reaffirmed its statement of Apr. 1955 that the situation in the Middle East was "directly connected with the security of the USSR, situated, in contrast to certain other powers, in the immediate vicinity of this area." [See p. 41D3; Vol. XV, 131G3]

Intl. Bank Offers Aswan Loan

An Egyptian communiqué Feb. 9 said that "substantial agreement" had been reached with the Intl. Bank on a $200 million loan to help build the Aswan High Dam. The announcement was made after 2-wk. talks in Cairo between Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black and Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & other Egyptian officials. [See Vol. XV, p. 413G1]

Sudan Moves Toward UN Entry

The UN Security Council unanimously approved Feb. 6 the Sudan's application for UN membership. A special meeting to approve the Sudanese application had been requested by the U.S. Feb. 2. The Council's recommendation was to be submitted to the Gen. Assembly for final approval next fall. [See Vol. XV, p. 415E3]

(Sudanese Premier Ismail el-Azhari formed a new Cabt. Feb. 2. It consisted of 8 members of his first Cabt. & 8 members of the former opposition.) [See p. 25E2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Pakistan Accepts Red Trade

Pakistani Commerce Min. S. Osman Ali announced Feb. 10 that Pakistan had accepted a Soviet offer of Dec. 1955 to open negotiations for a one-year trade agreement. Osman Ali said informal talks already had begun with Soviet Embassy officials & with Czechoslovakia, Poland & Communist China. Prime Min. Chaudry Mohammed Ali was to visit Peiping in the spring.

In written replies Feb. 6 to questions from a Pakistani editor, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said the USSR could offer industrial & farm machinery for Pakistani agricultural products. Bulganin also implied that Pakistan might receive Russian technical assistance, including aid on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, if Pakistan left the Baghdad (METO) Pact & Southeast Asia (SEATO) Treaty Org. (The USSR sent Feb. 6 its 3d note to Iran protesting Iran's membership in the Baghdad Pact.) [See Vol. XV, p. 415B1]

ECSC Studies Atom Pool

The Foreign Ministers of the European Coal & Steel Community nations (France, Fed. Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg) discussed formation of "Euratom," the proposed European atomic energy pool, in Brussels Feb. 11. It was agreed to ask the technicians working on the proposed pool to consider the inclusion of military exploitation in the pool's program. [See p. 27F1]

Chrmn. René Mayer of the ECSC High Authority said in Washington Feb. 9 that Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles had reaffirmed, during his 3-day visit to Washington, that the U.S. would support a unified European development of atomic energy. [See p. 4E3]

Austria Ousts WFTU

Austria Feb. 4 ordered the Communist-controlled World Fed. of Trade Unions (WFTU) to close its hq. in Vienna immediately because it had violated Austrian laws & endangered "the interests of the Austrian state." The Austrian Interior Ministry said the WFTU "misuses the hospitality of neutral Austria to make political attacks against the UN [&] countries with whom Austria maintains friendly relations." (The WFTU moved to Vienna after its expulsion from Paris in 1951.) [See Vol. VI, p. 174F-G]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Doctors Call Fit to Run

Pres. Eisenhower was given a complete cardio-vascular check-up at Walter Reed Army Medical Center Feb. 11 and then was informed by physicians Feb. 14 that they saw no "medical" reason why he should not be able to serve a 2d term as President.

The 6 physicians, headed by Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, reported their findings to newsmen at a special press conference Feb. 14. White House Press Secy. James Haggerty cautioned at the opening of the conference that the 6 "are doctors . . . not politicians" and "are here to report medically . . . and only that." He reminded the reporters that Mr. Eisenhower, at his Feb. 8 press conference, had said he thought he "will probably trust my own feelings more than I will the doctors' reports" in deciding whether he considered himself fit to serve.

The doctors' formal statement said that "the President's health continues to be satisfactory" and that he "has made a good recovery."

White added that, "fully aware of the hazards & uncertainties that lie ahead, we believe that medically the chances are* that the President should be able to carry on an active life satisfactorily for another 5 to 10 years." He agreed specifically that he meant an active life as President. He said this conclusion was based on "what we have seen of the job of the Presidency & the way he has carried on the job of the Presidency during the past 5 weeks." White refused to answer as "political" such questions as: "Would there be any medical limitation on the type of campaign he could conduct?"

White & Maj. Gen. Howard MacC. Snyder, the President's personal physician, told the reporters: Mr. Eisenhower was taking no drugs to stimulate the heart but was taking an anticoagulant "found to be beneficial in a number of studies." The President's physical activity was being increased slowly "to the sensible minimum." Mr. Eisenhower, who was to fly Feb. 15 for a vacation at Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's plantation near Thomasville, Ga., was expected to do some shooting and even to use a golfmobile for a few holes of golf. [See pp. 44B-D1, 28F3, 14G1]

Hagerty assured the reporters that, with the exception of social events,

*Under questioning, White agreed that the words "the chances are" could be deleted.

the President had worked "full," "heavy" schedules during the past 5 weeks. [See p. 29C-D1]

(The physicians' report, coming after the N.Y. Stock Exchange was closed for the day, sent stock prices booming on the West Coast exchanges.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 327G3-328B1]

Political Developments

The doctors' report cheered Republicans who had been backing a 2d term for Pres. Eisenhower. Many predicted that it would give him the "green light" to run again.

Democrats generally expressed pleasure at the President's good recovery but said they still did not think Mr. Eisenhower would or should run. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) pointed out Feb. 14 that "there is a lot of difference between being in the White House and carrying on a full-time job of Presidential duties with all the tough assignments."

A Gallup Poll Feb. 9 indicated that 61% of voters (85% of Republicans, 41% of Democrats, 65% of independents) would "like to see Eisenhower run" whereas 25% (7% of Repubs., 43% of Dems. & 20% of independents) "would not." (A Gallup Poll Feb. 11 gave the President a 61%-35% edge over Adlai E. Stevenson if they were opponents in the Presidential election.)

Mr. Eisenhower declared at his Feb. 8 press conference that he had "my own ideas of what is a proper sphere of activity for the President" and that "one of them . . . is that he doesn't go out barnstorming for himself under any conditions." He said that "even had I stood for the Presidency again and never experienced this heart attack, I would never have gone out barnstorming for myself, as I felt it was my duty to do in 1952, having accepted that nomination."

The President Feb. 8 denied any idea (resulting from his Jan. 25 press conference) that he would oppose nominating Chief Justice Earl Warren as Republican Presidential candidate. Mr. Eisenhower said he admired, respected & had "a very deep affection" for Warren and merely had supported Warren's argument for "complete separation of the judiciary & politics." But he said he considered it inappropriate for himself (the President) to ask Warren to run "because that implies . . . that I can put him there." [See p. 36C-E3]

Gardner Quits in Missile Row

Welsh-born Trevor Gardner, 40, tendered his resignation Feb. 3 as Asst. Air Force Secy. for Research & Development. Pres. Eisenhower accepted it Feb. 9. Gardner told the President he was leaving because of "an honest difference of opinion" with Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles over "the level of support for the Air Force research & development program."

Gardner told reporters Feb. 8 he was quitting because of Pentagon refusal to ask for what he considered adequate research & development funds. He urged a speed-up of work on both a 5,000-mile-range intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the "ultimate weapon," & a 1,500-mile-range intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM). [See Vol. XV, p. 27A2]

Gardner resigned in the midst of Democratic charges that the Eisenhower Admin. had let the USSR pull ahead in the missile "race."

Missile 'Lag' Assailed

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) said in a Feb. 1 Senate speech that he believed peace might be endangered because "the Soviets may win the race" for an IRBM, might fire one before the end of 1956. The IRBM, he said, "would cancel out our one vital advantage over Russian air-atomic power—our system of advanced overseas bases," which were virtually all within easy IRBM striking range.

Jackson warned that "we & our free-world partners may soon face the threat of ballistic blackmail," with "crucial allies . . . forced into neutralism or even into tacit cooperation with Moscow." He urged that the missile program be put on a "maximum-effort" ("3-shift . . . 7-days-a-week") basis, supported with wartime urgency and "placed under a fulltime civilian administrator."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) said on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* Feb. 5: "I don't 'believe' the Soviets are ahead of us in ballistic missiles. I state that they are. . . . They have fired long-range missiles hundreds of miles further than we have . . ."

Missile Program Defended

Pres. Eisenhower, commenting Feb. 8 on Jackson's & Symington's charges, said his advisers had told him the missile program "is being researched & developed as rapidly as it can be done." He noted that the field was broad and said: "In certain [missile] fields I am sure we are well ahead of the other side. In certain fields I think they are probably ahead of us. But those are limited fields in a great big field."

Mr. Eisenhower said that because of the inaccuracy of missiles, they would have to be used in numbers & with "a kind of ammunition that means just complete devastation." He said that to stop "everything else and just to do this" meant working not toward war, "because war is a contest," but toward "race suicide."

Symington told the Senate Feb. 10 that "the President is badly informed if he believes this country could not move faster in the missile field."

Defense Secy. Wilson said Feb. 1 that he would appoint a special civilian aide "to assist me in the direction & coordination of activities connected with research, development, engineering & production of guided missiles, particularly ballistic missiles." He refused to tell reporters whether the U.S. or Russia was ahead. "It all depends on what missile you're talking about," Wilson declared. But he said he would rather be in the U.S.' than in Russia's position in regard to armament.

Sen. Jackson said Feb. 2 that he was "much encouraged" by Wilson's decision to appoint a missile "czar" but still was "not satisfied that we are making the maximum effort."

Jackson's Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee on nuclear military uses was briefed on the missile program by Defense Dept. officials Feb. 2. Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R., Pa.) said afterwards that he was "satisfied with the effort" and thought "we are on a par with the opposition if not ahead of them."

(Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, announced Jan. 10 that the Army was "putting everything we've got" into producing the IRBM. The Navy too was giving the IRBM priority. The Army & Navy proceeded on the theory that solution of IRBM problems would make it easier to achieve the ICBM. The AF, however, concentrated on the ICBM in the belief that skipping the intermediate step would mean quicker development of an intercontinental missile and simultaneously would produce "know-how" needed for building the intermediate-range weapon.) [See pp. 19A2, 3E3]

Urges Immigration Improvements

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a special message Feb. 8 to admit 65,000 more immigrants a year, drop the national-origins method of admitting aliens and make other immigration law improvements that "will advance our own self-interest [and] serve as living demonstrations that we recognize our responsibilities of world leadership."

Mr. Eisenhower's proposals:

Quotas. "The present national-origins method of admitting aliens needs to be reexamined and a new system adopted which will admit aliens . . . according to new guidelines & standards." Pending this, "the maximum annual authorization of 154,657 quota immigrants," derived "from a formula based upon the 1920 population," should be increased by 65,000 by changing the population base year to 1950. "To eliminate some of the inequity resulting from the fact that several countries have large quotas which they do not use while others have small quotas which are usually oversubscribed," the additional quota numbers should "be distributed among countries in proportion to their actual immigration . . . since the establishment of the quota system in 1924." 5,000 of the additional numbers should be set aside for use "without regard to nationality or national origin" to help the U.S. meet its needs "for persons with special skills & cultural or technical qualifications." Unused quota numbers should be made available to other countries by pooling them according to these areas: Europe, Africa, Asia & the Pacific Ocean area. They should be distributed during the following year among eligible applicants within each area but limited to aliens qualifying for preference. The system of "mortgaging" quotas to make up for visas granted under the Displaced Persons & other special acts should be dropped.

Private Bills. "Undue & largely useless burdens" placed upon Congress & upon the President by private bills

for admission of aliens should be ended by giving the Atty. General "limited discretionary powers to grant relief with respect to admission & deportation of aliens."

Unnecessary Restrictions. The State Secy. & Atty. General should be permitted "to waive the requirement of fingerprinting, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming here for temporary periods." Aliens passing through the U.S. en route from one country to another "should not be required to meet all the standards for admission." The requirement of new exclusion investigations for all aliens moving from Hawaii & Alaska to the U.S. mainland should be dropped. Requirements that aliens "specify race & ethnic classification in visa applications" should be repealed. Iron Curtain refugees often used false identities to obtain visas and escape forcible repatriation, yet "under existing law such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation"; the law should be amended to give them relief. "The inequitable provisions relating to Asian spouses & adopted children should be repealed." Armed forces veterans should no longer be required to "submit proof of admission for permanent residence" in order to take advantage of the special naturalization benefits granted aliens with 3 years' honorable service.

Deportation. Mr. Eisenhower asked the Atty. General to submit legislation to "remedy [the] abuse of legal process" that occurs when an alien, ordered deported after having "his day in court, with full rights of appeal," blocks "his removal and cause[s] unnecessary expense to the Govt. by further judicial appeals, the only purpose of which is delay."

Bills to implement the above proposals were introduced Feb. 8 by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) & Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah).

Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations were lauded by Congress members & organizations that had urged overhaul of the immigration system.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), co-author of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, informed of the recommendations before he left for a Far Eastern tour, said in a statement released Feb. 8: "The President's proposals cast a threatening shadow over the basic immigration policies established" by the act; no reasons for amending the immigration laws "appear in the President's proposals [or] in the parade of politically-inspired measures which have preceded them." [See p. 12D3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 11 appointed Eastman Kodak Vice Pres. Edward P. Curtis, 59, to the new post of "special assistant to the President for aviation facilities planning," effective Mar. 1. Curtis, a World War I pilot & Chief of Staff of the Strategic Air Force during World War II, was to head a long-range study of U.S. aviation facilities requirements, was to develop a plan for meeting these needs and was to formulate "legislative, organizational, administrative & budgetary recommendations to implement" the plan. [See pp. 45D3-46B1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 14 nominated Douglas Maxwell Moffatt, 74, N. Y. lawyer, to be Amb. to Australia. . . . Drew Pearson apologized Feb. 11 for having said Pres. Eisenhower had intervened in the Al Sarena timberland controversy. Pearson had reported that the President, on the face of a letter "from a friend," had written a request to Interior Secy. Douglas McKay to "see what he could do about granting" Al Sarena's request for national forest mining patents. Pearson said he apologized because he was not "able to produce the letter, if it ever existed beyond one man's imagination." Pearson reported: He had heard that a Senate Interior subcommittee had the letter and had sent an aide to check with committee counsel Robert Redwine; "Redwine said he had such a letter but that he did not intend to let me see it. He indicated . . . that he planned to make use of it later in the year, when it would be more effective in the Presidential campaign." [See pp. 38B2-B3, 45C3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 13 inspected & approved an exhibit—planned by the Advertising Council & sponsored by the U.S. Info. Agency—which was to be sent abroad Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday) to show the world the benefits of "people's capitalism" and counteract "falsehoods of communism." It included a 5-room modern house, equipped with labor-saving appliances, to demonstrate how American working people shared in U.S. prosperity.

CONGRESS

Case Contribution Probed

A select Senate committee was told Feb. 11 that a $2,500 campaign contribution rejected by Sen. Francis H. Case (R., S. D.) had come from "personal funds" of Howard B. Keck, Superior Oil Co. pres. But Keck was reported to have been unaware that his money had been offered to Case until after Case told the Senate Feb. 3 that he had rejected it in the belief it might have been intended to influence him to vote for the natural gas bill.

This testimony was heard by a 4-man committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) on the 2d of 3 days of open hearings on the case.

Keck was identified as the unwitting donor by Elmer Patman of Austin Tex., a Superior Oil Co. lawyer who said Keck had been giving him $4,000-$6,000 a year for 6-8 years, with no written accounting expected, for political contributions to both parties, political dinners & similar expenses. Patman said he had told Keck of the contribution only after the Case affair had been made public. Keck, testifying after Patman, gave full support to the lawyer's story.

According to testimony Feb. 11 of Patman & John M. Neff, who had passed on the money to a friend of Case: Neff was Superior Oil's $12,000-a-yr. legal representative in Nebraska & South Dakota but was not expected to work on behalf of the gas bill. Patman gave Neff the $2,500 contribution for Case in Washington Jan. 12 or 13 after Neff had visited Case's office and confirmed his understanding that Case intended to vote for the bill. There were "no strings" to the money although Neff testified that "neither I nor Mr. Patman would have been willing" to give it to Case had they known Case would vote against the bill (as he did). Neff flew to Sioux Falls, S. D. Jan. 16 and left the $2,500 with Ernest J. Kahler, Sioux Falls Argus-Leader business mgr., to be turned over to Case's campaign fund.

Kahler, testifying earlier Feb. 11, said Neff had told him there were "no strings attached" to the money. [See pp. 44F3, 45C1, G1-E2]

Case Explains Actions

The hearings had opened Feb. 10 with the testimony of Case, who amplified his story under the prosecutor-like questioning of special committee counsel Charles W. Steadman, 41, of Cleveland. Steadman's queries apparently were aimed at establishing Case's motives in refusing the money & in disclosing the matter on the final day of unlimited Senate debate on the gas bill. The measure's backers had suggested that Case acted to influence other Senators to vote against it.

Case agreed that he knew of no "strings" on the money but indicated that he thought there was cause to question a contribution from "a man unknown to me whose only interest was my stand on the gas bill." Case said he had informed the Senate of the affair as soon as he could.

During the morning session Feb. 10, Case referred to a telegram signed by John E. Griffin, Sioux Falls druggist who had been raising Case campaign funds, which urged Case to vote for the bill. During the afternoon session Case said Griffin had just told him that he had "never seen the telegram." But Griffin, testifying Feb. 11, said he later had recalled authorizing an associate, George Frederickson, to send the telegram in his name.

Griffin produced the $2,500 Feb. 11, and the George committee took custody of it pending a determination on what to do with it.

The George committee won exclusive jurisdiction in the Case affair under a ruling by Vice Pres. Nixon Feb. 7 & a tacit understanding of the Senate Rules & Admin. Com. Feb. 8. Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) of the Rules Com.'s Privileges & Elections Subcom. had sought to open a broader investigation of all contributions & expenditures in connection with the gas bill. Hennings resigned from the subcommittee Feb. 13 under a tradition whereby no re-election candidate serves on it. Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) replaced him as chairman. Meantime the George committee made its witnesses available for a federal grand jury inquiry that opened in Washington Feb. 14.

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] made available to newsmen Feb. 13 a "report to the people" in which he said he had voted for the gas bill to save his constituents from higher gas prices and a possible end to their gas supply. The AP Feb. 13 reported that, according to records in the Wisconsin Secretary of State's office, $2,000 had been given by "N. B. Keck" Nov. 3, 1952 for McCarthy's reelection campaign. McCarthy had told reporters in San Francisco

Feb. 10, 1954 that he had been flown there from Riverside, Calif. in a plane owned by William Keck, whom he identified as Superior Oil board chairman.) [See p. 44G3]

(Ex-Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis, chairman of a "Joint Com. of Consumers & Producers of Natural Gas" which had lobbied for the gas bill, announced Feb. 13 he was giving a party for all 96 Senatorial administrative assistants & their wives, but he canceled the affair Feb. 14 to avoid "embarrassment.")

Rigid Farm Props Voted

The Senate Agriculture Com., in a 14-hr. session Feb. 9-10, overrode Presidential objections and voted 8-7 to restore rigid, 90%-of-parity price supports on corn, cotton, rice & peanuts. This provision was added to the omnibus Agriculture Act of 1956 (S3183), which was approved by a 12-3 committee vote.

A tentative 8-7 committee vote Feb. 4 to restore the rigid price props had been protested by Pres. Eisenhower in a letter written Feb. 7 (made public Feb. 8) to Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), ranking Republican on the committee. The President, an advocate of the current flexible price support program, warned that such "production incentives [were] certain to nullify the great benefits that the [soil] bank [provided for in the bill] can bring." Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson said Feb. 12 that he would urge a veto of a rigid supports bill but predicted that Mr. Eisenhower could veto it even without his recommendation. (The American Farm Bureau Fed. Feb. 11 backed Admin. opposition to rigid price supports, but it urged that the soil bank program be made mandatory, not voluntary as proposed by the President and provided for in the Senate bill.)

The bill approved by the Senate would make $1.35 billion available for the soil bank program. $750 million ($175 million more than Pres. Eisenhower requested) would go to corn, cotton, wheat & rice producers for taking acreage out of production. $350 million more would be paid to farmers for transferring land from crops to soil-building & other conservation uses. $250 million in agricultural conservation payments already was available for the program.

The committee voted 9-6 to restore 90% supports on milling-quality wheat and lower supports (a minimum of 75%) on other wheat. The bill also would raise dairy products supports from 75% to 80%. The committee voted unanimously to drop a requirement that at least 50% of surplus farm products sold abroad must be exported in U.S. ships. [See p. 22B1]

(The Agri. Dept. announced Feb. 8 that grower prices of 1956-crop corn in a designated commercial producing area would be supported at a $1.40-a-bu. average, or 81% of parity, compared with $1.58—87% of parity—for the 1955 crop. Soybean supports were set at $2.15 a bu., 75% of parity, compared with $2.04 & 70% last year.

(The Agri. Dept. reported Feb. 3 that a record $8.7 billion was invested in the price support program Dec. 31, 1955 and that the CCC had used up all but $1.1 billion of its $12 billion borrowing authority for price supports.) [See p. 20D2]

Appropriations

A $65,695,066 supplemental appropriations bill (HR9063) was passed by the Senate Feb. 10 & the House Feb. 14 and signed by the President Feb. 14. The Senate had added $1,069,865 to the sum originally voted by the House Feb. 7. The bill provided $25 million for the President's special disaster fund, $31.6 million to reimburse the Army Engineers for funds spent in the 1955 Northeastern floods & $2,836,000 for flood control projects. [See p. 36D1]

The House Feb. 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate the first regular appropriations bill (HR9064) of fiscal 1957—a measure providing $2,973,900,000 for the Post Office Dept., $643,434,000 for the Treasury Dept. & $1,365,000 for the U.S. Tax Court. The Post office got $26,100,000 less than the Admin. requested, the Treasury $5,073,000 less.

(Mr. Eisenhower Feb. 8 asked Congress for a $565 million supplemental appropriation, including $28 million for the Natl. Science Foundation for the satellite project.) [See p. 20A2]

Rubber Plant Sale Approved

Sale of the Govt. synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va. to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc. was authorized Feb. 8 when both houses rejected a resolution by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) to block the transaction. The plant, built in 1942 at a Govt. cost of $18,400,000, went to the company for $11 million plus $333,000 for parts & equipment on hand. Fulbright said the sale would give the 4 largest rubber companies control of 2/3 of U.S. synthetic rubber capacity. Backers of the bill said the sale was at twice the plant's current book value and that keeping the plant idle would cost the Govt. $230,000 a year. [See Vol. XV, p. 93A-B2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Nixon Lauds GOP Record

Vice Pres. Nixon, in a Lincoln Day address before the Natl. Republican Club in New York Feb. 13, said the great difference between the 2 parties was: Democrats "lost track of the individual" and saw Americans as "a multitude to be politically manipulated & managed"; they considered the Govt. "an all-wise aristocracy" ruling "the common people," who "obediently plod along as they are told." Republicans, however, "hold high the liberal standard of individual freedom," advocate "a tight halter on the powers of government" and see the Govt. as depending largely "on individual & local resolution of public problems."

Nixon said that the GOP Admin. "registered the greatest advance for the rights of racial minorities since the Emancipation Proclamation" and that "a great Republican Chief Justice, Earl Warren, has ordered an end to racial segregation in the nation's schools." [See p. 29C2]

Denies Calling Democrats 'Traitors'

Nixon denied to reporters Feb. 13 that he ever had called ex-Pres. Truman or Adlai E. Stevenson "traitors." Truman had charged before the N.Y. State Dem. Com. in New York Feb. 2 that Republicans "went so far as to call Gen. [George C.] Marshall & myself traitors." He told reporters Feb. 3 that this was a reference to incidents that included Nixon's remarks during the 1954 campaign. "To be called a traitor by a Vice President . . . is hard to take," he said. GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall Feb. 4 said a search of Nixon's campaign statements had shown no such accusations. Hall later offered $1,000 to charity if anybody proved Nixon had made such charges. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler replied Feb. 13 that Nixon might not have uttered "the words 'Mr. Truman is a traitor'" but "deliberately [tried] to plant just that impression." [See Vol. XV, p. 46E-G1; XIV, 363G3]

Negro Sues Alabama U.

A suit demanding that Alabama U. trustees be enjoined against barring her from classes was filed Feb. 9 in federal court in Birmingham by Autherine J. Lucy, 26, Negro suspended as a student after segregationist riots Feb. 6. She asked for damages of $2,000 due to the suspension & $1,000 because she was denied use of dormitory & dining facilities on the campus, and the jailing of the trustees for contempt of court if they refused to reinstate her. Her petition, drafted with the aid of NAACP advisers, held that police in Tuscaloosa could have protected her and university officials "intentionally permitted" demonstrations against her as a "cunning stratagem" to bar her from the university.

University Pres. O. C. Carmichael denounced Feb. 10 as "untrue, unwarranted & outrageous" the charges made against the trustees. He said the university "will neither engage in nor allow any actions that would put it in defiance of the law." Gov. James E. Folsom said Feb. 10 he would use "every power at my command to prevent mob rule" over any state, city or county institution.

A resolution against mob violence was adopted Feb. 7 by the university Student Govt. Assn. Legislature. Pres. Walter Flowers of the student body said Feb. 11 that Ala. U. students were mostly "strong segregationists" but 80% had given verbal pledges that they would take no part in anti-Negro violence. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Feb. 8 he deplored the "defiance of law" in the Alabama U. riots but would "avoid interference" in the situation "as long as that state, from its Governor on down, will do its best to straighten it out." [See p. 46A3]

Paul Hughes Acquitted

Paul H. Hughes, 36, AF veteran & ex-Washington private investigator, was acquitted by a federal jury in New York Feb. 3 on 2 counts of perjury in testimony Mar. 8 & May 9, 1955 before a grand jury investigating "turnabout witness" Harvey Matu-

sow [see Vol. XV, p. 425D2]. He was found not guilty of charges that he lied in saying he had overheard *Washington Post* officials, ADA Chrmn. Joseph L. Rauh Jr. & others discuss possible financial aid for Matusow.

The trial, which opened Jan. 16, revealed that Hughes had posed as an investigator for the Senate Investigations Subcom. and had peddled false documents in 1954 to Rauh, Deputy Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Clayton Fritchey and *Washington Post* editors James Russell Higgins & Alfred Friendly, who were seeking evidence of alleged "illegal activities" by the subcommittee & by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who then headed it.

Rauh testified Jan. 18-20 that he paid Hughes $8,500 for the "evidence" before learning it was false. Friendly testified Jan. 23-24 that the *Washington Post* checked Hughes' material, found it false and immediately dropped the story. Fritchey testified Jan. 27 that he had lent Hughes $2,300 (never repaid) but had become disillusioned with him and had dropped the project. Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor & *N. Y. Post* editor James Wechsler, testifying Jan. 25, denied they had discussed Matusow with Rauh, as Hughes had charged in his 1955 grand jury testimony.

McCarthy testified Jan. 26 and Francis P. Carr, ex-executive director of the McCarthy Subcom., testified Jan. 25 that alleged subcommittee documents bearing their signatures & produced by Hughes were forgeries. Hughes Jan. 30 admitted that his papers were false and that he had no connection with the subcommittee, but he said Fritchey & Rauh had urged him to commit these frauds.

FOREIGN

Algeria. French Premier Guy Mollet Feb. 9 named Economics Min. Robert Lacoste to succeed Gen. Georges Catroux as Minister Residing in Algeria (in effect, Governor-Gen. with Cabinet rank). Ex-Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier was named French Economics Min. Feb. 14. [See p. 47C-E1]

Lacoste arrived in Algiers Feb. 10 as Mollet left to visit Bône, center of Moslem guerrilla fighting against the French. Demonstrations in Algiers against Mollet's plans for political reform ended as he left the city, but a Govt. ban on demonstrations was ignored in Paris Feb. 11, when Mollet returned to the city, by groups of youths protesting his program.

Malaya. Britain agreed Feb. 8 to make "every effort" toward establishment of a self-governing Fed. of Malaya within the British Commonwealth by Aug. 1957. The agreement, signed in London by Colonial Secy. Alan Lennox-Boyd & Malayan Chief Min. Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, provided for the early transfer of control over internal defense & security, finance, commerce & industry to the Malayan Govt. Tengku Rahman said Feb. 8 that Malayan Communist leader Chin Peng had promised to end the Red rebellion if the Tengku won control of internal defense & security. (Talks in Baling, Kedah state, between the Tengku & Chin Peng broke down Dec. 29, 1955, when the Tengku rejected Communist demands for recognition of the Malayan CP, immediate freedom to Red terrorists who surrendered and the right of surrendered Reds to form a new political party. The Malayan Govt.'s 5-mo. amnesty to jungle terrorists was withdrawn Feb. 8. 73 Communists had surrendered during the amnesty. [See Vol. XV, p. 387A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. *La Prensa* resumed publication Feb. 3 for the first time since Jan. 25, 1951 [see Vol. XV, p. 403D2; Vol. XI, 47A] under direction of its anti-Peronist owner, Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz. A record 840,000 copies of a special 24-pp. edition were printed and carried an editorial pledging the paper's efforts to prevent another dictatorship. . . . Ex-Pres. Juan D. Perón's plans to seek permission to reside permanently in Panama were disclosed Feb. 2. [See p. 30F3]

Brazil. Pres. Juscelino Kubitschek announced Feb. 1 a 5-yr. economic development program and said his Govt. would maintain a "high standard of administrative morality." Kubitschek ended press censorship Feb. 1 by executive decree and lifted Feb. 10 (effective Feb. 15) the state-of-siege measures invoked against an alleged conspiracy to prevent his inauguration [see Vol. XV, p. 403A3]. U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon, who attended the inauguration, announced Feb. 3 in Rio de Janeiro a $35 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan to Brazil for expansion of the Volta Redonda steel center. (The Export-Import Bank revealed Jan. 27 a $19,625,000 loan to the Santos-Jundiai Railway to buy U.S. equipment, plus an additional $5,375,000 credit extension.) Kubitschek told newsmen Feb. 7 that, while "trade relations with Russia were probable," he would not propose Brazilian-Soviet diplomatic relations. [See p. 35D3]

Chile. Pres. Carlos Ibañez Jan. 16 authorized the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to invest $38 million to increase production of its Chiquicamata mine. The 24-day strike in Chile's U.S.-owned copper mines ended Jan. 7 when Braden Copper (Kennecott subsidiary) agreed to negotiate on a wage increase. Enrique Barboas was named Chilean Forgn. Minister Jan. 4 after the resignation of José Serrano. [See p. 5E2]

Colombia. The newspapers *El Diario, El Colombiano* and *El Correo* ceased publication in Medellin Feb. 8-9 after announcing that they found it impossible to publish in view of drastic censorship measures imposed by the Govt. At least 9 persons were killed & 50 injured Feb. 5 when police broke up anti-Govt. demonstrations in Bogotá. Police closed the Bogotá newspaper *Diario Grafico* Jan. 15 after the editor had refused to pay a $4,020 fine for alleged "disrespect" to Pres. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. *El Espectador* (Bogotá) failed to appear Jan. 6 after a Govt. order had subjected it to censorship. A new Govt. publication, *Intermedio*, was authorized Jan. 25 to succeed *El Tiempi*, of Bogotá, which had been shut down after editor Roberto Garcia Pena refused to retract a statement he made about Rojas. [See Vol. XV, p. 290F1]

OBITUARIES

Sailing P. Baruch Jr., 53, pres. Baruch Bros. & Co., Inc., investment house, nephew of Bernard M. Baruch; Feb. 9 in Miami Beach, Fla.

Dr. Mary Kendrick Benedict, 81, first pres. Sweet Briar (Va.) Coll. 1906-1916; Feb. 10 in Glenside, Pa.

Dr. Robert Stanley Breed, 78, internationally-known Cornell U. dairy bacteriologist; Feb. 10 in Geneva, N.Y.

Mrs. Wallace Patten (Edith Rubidge) Cohoe, 75, who learned flying at 61 to gain title of "flying grandmother"; Feb. 13 in New York.

Sir Charles Dundas, 71, Bahamas Gov. 1937-40, Uganda Gov. 1940-44; Feb. 10 in London.

Dr. Emmett Reid Dunn, 61, Haverford Coll. biologist, reptile expert; Feb. 13 in Philadelphia.

Ann Cooper Hewitt, 40, 6-times married great-granddaughter of Peter Cooper who sued her mother in 1936 for allegedly sterilizing her to preclude heirs to trust fund (case dropped after mother's death in 1939); Feb. 9 in Monterrey, Mexico.

Robert M. Hillas, 71, bd. chrmn. Columbian Carbon Co.; Feb. 9 in Belleair, Fla.

Joseph Le Prince, 83, who ret. 1939 as senior sanitary engineer for U.S. Public Health Service, pioneer in fight against malaria & yellow fever during construction of Panama Canal; Feb. 10 in Memphis, Tenn.

Robert Morss Lovett, 85, English instructor & prof. at U. of Chicago 1893-1939, supporter of radical causes, dismissed by U.S. Congress in 1943 as Govt. Secy. for Virgin Is., later faculty member at U. of Puerto Rico; Feb. 8 in Chicago. [See Vol. XIV, p. 437D-E3]

Connie Mack (Cornelius McGillicuddy), 93, founder-mgr. Phila. (now Kansas City) Athletics baseball club 1901-50 during which time his teams won 9 AL pennants, 5 World Series; Feb. 8 in Philadelphia. [See Vol. XV, p. 428G3; XIV, 378C1]

Archbishop Luis Maria Martinez, 74, Roman Catholic Primate of Mexico; Feb. 9 in Mexico City.

Wilson McCarthy, 71, pres. Denver & Rio Grand Western Ry., Western dir. Reconstruction Finance Corp. 1932-34; Feb. 12 in Salt Lake City.

Daniel Mebane, 64, pblshr. *Antiques* magazine, ex-pblshr. *The New Republic*; Feb. 8 in New York.

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R., Ill.), 65, ranking Republican & ex-chrmn. of House Judiciary Com.; Feb. 9 in Bethesda, Md.

Viscount (Hugh Montague) Trenchard, 83, head of British Royal Flying Corps in France in World War I, organizer of RAF 1918, head of London police 1931-35; Feb. 10 in London.

Emmanuel Tsouderos, 74, Greek Premier during German invasion in 1941 who later headed exile Greek Govt. in Cairo; Feb. 10 in Genoa, Italy.

SPORTS

Winners

Bobsledding: Eugenio Monti's Italian sled won the Mortineau Cup intl. 4-man race Feb. 13 at St. Moritz, Switz. [See p. 47E3] . . . **Dog show:** Ch. Wilber White Swan, 4-yr.-old toy poodle owned by Mrs. Bertha Smith of Bethpage, N. Y. & shown by Anne Rogers of Bethpage, won best-of-show in the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York Feb. 14. [See Vol. XV, p. 56G2] . . . **Golf:** Ted Kroll of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. won the $10,000 Tucson (Ariz.) open Feb. 12, for $2,000. Fay Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay won the Miami Beach women's open Feb. 12. [See p. 48B1] . . . **Horse racing:** Llangollen Stable's Mister Gus, Bill Boland up, won the $59,300 San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Feb. 11, for $36,200. [See p. 48C1] . . . **Speed skating:** Oleg Goncharenko of Russia won the world championship meet in Oslo Feb. 11-12. [See p. 47F3] . . . **Squash racquets:** G. Diehl Mateer of Philadelphia won the U.S. singles tourney final from Henri Salaun of Boston Feb. 13 in Hartford, Conn. [See p. 8E2] . . . **Tennis:** Budge Patty & Althea Gibson won men's & women's singles titles, respectively, in the French intl. indoor championships in Paris Feb. 12. [See p. 40E1] . . . **Track & field:** Unofficial world indoor records of 59 ft. 9 in. in the 16-lb. shotput by AF Lt. Parry O'Brien & 56.4 sec. in the 50-yd. run by Charley Jenkins of Villanova were posted in the NYAC games in New York Feb. 11. Lee Calhoun of N. C. U. tied the 7.1-sec. world indoor record in the 60-yd. hurdles. Ron Delaney won the Baxter Mile in 4:14. [See p. 48D1] . . . **Walking:** Bill Mihalo of Hollywood set a world pro record of 2 hr. 28 min. one sec. for the 20-mi. walk in San Fernando, Calif. Feb. 5. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436D1]

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Auburn (Ala. Poly) was placed on probation indefinitely & barred from post-season football bowl games by the Southeastern Conf. Feb. 13 for having paid Harry & Robert Beaube, twin high-school football stars from Gadsden, Ala., $500 each to enroll at Auburn. [See Vol. XV, p. 428B2] . . . **Maurice (Mickey) McDermott,** 27, lefthanded pitcher & pinchhitter, & infielder Bob Kline were traded to the N. Y. Yankees by Washington Feb. 8 for pitcher Bob Wiesler, 25, infielder Herb Plews, 27, catcher Lou Berberet, 26, outfielder Dick Tettelbach, 26, & an undesignated player. [See p. 40B2; Vol. XV, 372C1; XIII, 416B1] . . . **Vince Boryla,** ex-N.Y. Knickerbocker star, replaced Joe Lapchick Feb. 9 as Knickerbocker coach. [See p. 40C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

European Storms. Continuing snowstorms and avalanches brought the 3-week death toll in western & southern Europe to 452 Feb. 14. Snow was reported in parts of N. Africa. France reported 94 dead, Yugoslavia 65 (58 in Macedonian landslides), Italy 58, Britain 45, Turkey 41. The French Agri. Ministry estimated Feb. 14 that France had lost 2.2 million acres of winter wheat crops due to freezing. German-based U.S. Flying Boxcars landed in Rome & Sicily Feb. 13 with food, clothing & blankets for more than 600 isolated communities in central & southern Italy. [See p. 48D1]

Accidents. 40 Japanese construction workers were buried in an avalanche Feb. 9 in Toyama. . . . 22 persons were drowned Feb. 12 in the capsizing of a Nile River tributary ferryboat near Mansoura, Egypt. . . . 21 persons were killed Feb. 14 when a special Chilean holiday train en route from Santiago to Cartagena, a seashore resort, rammed into the back of another train. . . . 20 persons were reported dead Feb. 14 in floods caused by a cloudburst at Pelotas, Brazil Feb. 11. . . . 13 persons were killed & 437 injured Feb. 12-13 in accidents & violence during Rio de Janeiro's pre-Lenten Carnival. . . . 7 men aboard a U.S. Navy Otter plane were rescued Feb. 9 by aerial searchers on Edward VII Peninsula in the Antarctic where their plane crashed Feb. 3 en route to pick up 4 members of a trail-marking team in Marie Byrd Land. A U.S. Navy Neptune plane bound from the U.S. on the same rescue mission was forced down Feb. 7 near the Amacuro River, northern Venezuela. Its 8-man crew was picked up unhurt Feb. 8 by a U.S. Army helicopter. [See p. 15G1]

Crime. Govs. Robert A. Meyner (D., N. J.) and George M. Leader (D., Pa.) Feb. 14 accused the chairman & 2 ex-members (all Republicans) of the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission of illegally accepting $84,209 from the bi-state commission and of approving heavily-padded expense accounts. The accused were Chrmn. Leslie Brown of Trenton, N. J., Lenox China Co. pres., and ex-commissioners Alexander R. Miller & R. Chapman Carver. Another Republican member of the commission, Edward W. Kilpatrick, resigned after the charges were made known although he was not involved in them. . . . A special federal grand jury was set up in New York Feb. 14 to investigate an alleged $1 million-a-year immigration racket whereby an estimated 2,000 Chinese had entered the U.S. illegally. U.S. Dist. Atty. Paul W. Williams said the Chinese had paid $2,000 each to rings in San Francisco, New York, Baltimore & Boston and posed as sons of Chinese-American citizens. He said there was some evidence that many of the immigrants were Communist agents planted in the U.S. by the Red Chinese Govt. [See Vol. XII, p. 143D]

Minnie Mangum, 52, head bookkeeper for the Commonwealth Bldg. & Loan Assn. in Norfolk, Va., charged Dec. 29 with the specific theft of $100,000, may have been responsible for shortages in the firm's accounts totaling $2,800,000, federal accountants disclosed Feb. 11. They said an audit indicated that the firm was short $900,000 and that its entire reserve fund of $2,100,000 was drained. Miss Mangum, known for generous donation to charity & friends, had said she did not know the total amount of embezzlements begun "years ago." The firm reopened Feb. 13 under new management after having been placed in receivership. . . . Frances Ranne, 38, bookkeeper for Bouchard Transportation, Inc., barge and tugboat operators, was arrested in New York City Feb. 14 and charged with having stolen $244,000 in company funds by raising the amounts of already-signed checks. . . . Cyril Marshall, 55, treas. of the Empire Jerome Barn Fed. Credit Union (NYC transit workers' credit union) was arrested by FBI agents Feb. 9 and charged with embezzling $145,000 in 13 years. . . . Joe Adonis, deported racketeer [see p. 8E3], agreed Feb. 13 to pay $66,859 on a jeopardy lien of $378,758 owed in back U.S. income taxes for 1946-51. . . . Mrs. Grace Vallilo, 36 Ralph Zanfardino, 23, and George Palmieri, 34, were arrested by police in New York Feb. 14 and charged with possession of 110 ounces of pure heroin valued at more than $400,000. [See p. 48E2] . . . John Gilbert Graham, 23, accused of dynamiting a United Air Lines plane Nov. 1, 1955 & killing 44 passengers, including his mother, was thwarted by jail guards in Denver Feb. 10 when he made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by hanging himself with a pair of knotted socks. [See Vol. XV, p. 412B3]

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Chinese New Year 4,653 (Year of the Monkey) was celebrated Feb. 12. . . . **Joe Louis'** 6th Internal Revenue Service tax lien ($11,351 for 1947-49) was filed in Chicago Feb. 2. Total liens against Louis: $1,210,789. [See p. 8G2] . . . **Henry L. Mencken** left an estate of $300,000 to go to the Enoch Pratt Free Library & the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, after the death of his immediate relatives, it was disclosed in Baltimore Feb. 14. [See p. 39G3] . . . **Michael Della Rocca,** 54, Baldwin, N. Y. cobbler, won the top $64,000 prize (about $32,000 after taxes) Feb. 14 on CBS-TV's *The $64,000 Question* for answering questions on opera. [See Vol. XV, p. 404F3] . . . **Queen Dina,** 26, wife of King Hussein of Jordan, gave birth to a daughter in Ammon Feb. 13. [See Vol. XV, p. 136E2] . . . **Garry Davis,** world citizen, was refused permission to land in Le Havre, France, where he arrived Feb. 4 after stowing away on the *Liberté.* [See Vol. XIV, p. 320F3] . . . **Albert Woolson,** sole survivor of the Civil War's Union Army, was 109 Feb. 11.

Married: Willie Mays, 24, N. Y. Giant centerfielder, to Marghuerite Wendelle, 27; Feb. 14 in Elkton, Md. (her 2d) . . . Broadway producer-actor Efrem Zimbalist Jr. to Loranda Stephanie Spalding, daughter of Francis Lecompte Spalding (U.S. Counsul Gen. in Seville); Feb. 12 in New Hartford, Conn. . . . Actress Terry Moore, 26, to Eugene McGrath, 33; Jan. 1 in Las Vegas (2d for both; marriage revealed Feb. 13 in Caracas, Venezuela).